JAMES GORDON BENNETT PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND MASSAU STS. THE DAILY HERALD, 2 cents per copy-\$7 per THE WEEKLY HERALD, 2 cents per copy—81 per
The WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at 64
could per copy, or 53 per annum; the European Edition
52 per annum, to any part of Great it; dam, and 55 to any
period the Continent, both to include the containing
contain news, solicited from any quarter of the world;
and will be liberally paid for. Our Formion Containing
contain news, solicited from any quarter of the world;
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To NOTICE taken of anonymous communications.
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Monte-Chisto. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Teacher Taught NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Loua Montes-Gi-

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Love in A NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-A Monning

BROUGHAM'S LYCEUM, Broadway-Child OF THE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway

PELLOWS' MINSTREES, Fellows' Musical Hall, No. 444

AMERICAN MUSEUM-AMUSING PERFORMANCES AP

DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, May 6, 1851.

Latest News by Telegraph. The State Rights Associations of South Carlina opened their Convention at Charleston yes-By telegraph, we have received information that the city is full of strangers, and that the Convention will be very full. In a day or two we shall learn precisely the animus of those who have decined it necessary to engage in this interchange of opinions, for the purpose of deciding upon some course of action with respect to the alleged infringements of the Northern States.

From Baltimore, we learn that the Georgia news papers announce that Generals Quitman, O'Hara, Lones and Gonzales are engaged in the project of starting an expedition to invade Cuba. We must still doubt that General Quitman is at all concorned in openly setting at defiance the neutrality law or 1818. The piratical army may hope to gain some thing by using his name, which would be considered by those who enlist in this lawless enterprise as a 'tower of strength." The steamer Vixen has been fitted out, we perceive by our Washington despatch, for the Florida Gulf.

The storm vesterday was very severe up the river. Our information from Piermont represents that the wraft in the river were severely tried by the gale. At Washington there was a snow-storm-a very unusual event at this senson of the year.

Prouds in the Management of the Canals-The Report of the Select Committee.

We have waded through that portion of the report of the Select Committee who were appointed to investigate the frauds which, it was alleged, were practised in the management of the canals of this State, which relates to the Chemong canal, and although it is very long, its essence might be put in a very small compass. It establishes three or four points, which are as follows:-

First-That for a series of years past, improvident and dishonest expenditures of the public money have been made on the canals of this State. Second-That there is little room to doubt that in some instances, improvements have been recommended, adopted, and prosecuted, to subserve priwate purposes quite as much as the interests of the

Third-That the canal authorities set up an inquisitorial tribunal, to ascertain for what party the employees on the canals voted. That the employees were sworn on oath by a Justice of the Peace, and those who voted the democratic ticket, or refused to take the oath, were discharged immediately after the election. The Justice of the Peace who administered these oaths, now holds a high office under the Canal Commissioners.

Fourth-That expenditures were illegally male for enlarging the Chemung canal between Havana and the lake, for the purpose of draining the private property of one of the Commissioners, and rendering it fit for cultivation, at an expense of \$100,000 to the State; such enlargement being unnecessary for the interests of the State. Figh-That the same Commissioner constructed

a waste weir, for the purpose of giving an addition-

al quantity of water to his mill.

All these abuses were practised under whig regime; but they are no more than what might be expected, and no more than what no doubt has characterized the management of these works by the democrats, when they were in power. If it were possible to make a full and searching examination of the manner in which the cassals have been managed since the commencement of their construction, by both parties, we should, to a certainty, discover a mass of corruption that would not only astounds but appal the community. There is no honesty or morality in any of the old rotten political factions, and we need not look for it. Both whigs and democrats are rotten to the very core; and the leaders of both organizations will, at any time, do what, as individuals, would entitle them to a long residence in Sing Sing or Aubarn. It is with politicians as it is with corporations-neither one nor the other have souls, nor any sense of moral as countability.

It is said, however, that there is something yet behind: that the curtain is yet to be lifted on the corruptions connected with the management of the Eric and other canals. Let us have them-we are prepared for them, no matter how gross they may "Ogt, damned spot."

Meacre and Describe of Mr. Follower's Appropriation,-'The course of the present administration, with respect to the great compromise. was wise and patriotic, and promised to be followed with further evidences of intelligence; but we have seen little but weakness and imbedlity since the great crisis passed. The government have shown no strength, however, since the country gave them credit for their first good work. They have neglected, from that time, to act with naything like force. where the necessity of things required it. In this State they permitted themselves to be defeated, and in Massachmetts they allowed the whige to suffer a similar ignominious overthrow. Inforeign affairs, slow, their atter inefficiency has been exhibited as plainly and palpably as in their departic policy. The history of their inducision in Central America we have alluded to again and again, as an exhibition of want of skill and purpose, discreditable to an enlightened government; and now, Mexico formally complains that the stipulations of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalge have not been complied with. Thusaffairs are carried on after a fashion.

The truth is, that at Washington certain parties have been engaged in claims and financial schemes with the outsiders and managers in office, and that while this has been going on, the domestic and foreign affairs which the government should have looked after, have been neglected. For what they did in the course of the passage of the compromise measures we are thankful, and give them due or cilit, as we always shall; but we are more and more convinced, dally, of their general inefficiency.

Tog Carmings News .- The amount of the news from California shows no great advance in civilization. The increase of gold and robbyforof money and worders, seems to be the chief than? in the Puelfic State. Whom will this end !

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY AND THE CANAL! ENLARGEMENT BILL .- Since the recent meeting at old Tammany, on Friday night-a meeting varying from one to two hundred persons, including boys and reporters, all told-the question is asked on all sides, where is the democratic party of New York? What has become of the "fierce democracie," whose voice of thunder, a few years past, not only made the welkin ring, but actually shook Tammauy Hall "from turret to foundation?" What has be come of the cloquence of Tammany Hall? Is the democratic party of New York dead and buried And if not, where is it, when it cannot be found in

Tammany Hall? These inquiries are certainly very pertinent at the present time, but also for old Tammany. Its glory is departed; the spacious assembly room is like a banquet hall deserted-Samson is shorn of his locks. A galvanic effort to ascertain if even the fossil remains of the party could be found, was made on Friday evening last, but without success. The democracy of New York who are "favorable to the usages of the party," were coaxingly isvited to assemble en masse, for the purpose of opposing the Canal bill, on which the Legislature split, and broke up in confusion, a short time since. It was, however, like "calling spirits from the vasty deep." The democracy were called-but they did not attend. At the utmost, not more than two hundred people were present. Alas, old Tammany

Now, what is the cause of this backsliding on the part of the bone and sinew of the democracy ! The auses are two fold. The first is, that the democratic pa , has, of late, sadly degenerated, and Tammany Hall has gone into the possession of the rowdies; the second is, that the people of both parties in New York are in favor of the canal enlargement loan of nine millions, or, at least, are not opposed to it. As a general thing, the masses care othing for constitutional or other abstractions, but look at important questions in a broad and common sense manner, with reference only to their utility an I practicability.

But is it not inclancholy to see such a sad falling off and "fizzling out" of the democracy of New York! The party is no where. It has neither an organ nor an audience. Several of their candidates for the Presidency-such as Gen, Cass, Sam Houston Senator Douglas, Gen. Foote, and other distinguished men, from distant places-have recently been in New York, running around town and look ing for the democratic party, like a lady after a lost lap-dog; but each and all failed in finding its whereabouts. In despair, Gen. Houston gathered around him a large assemblage in Tripler Hall, and ather than be silent, he delivered a lecture on the beauties and benefits of temperance, so as to convince the people he was alive, if the party was dead. When Gen. Foote or Gen. Cass did visit Tam many Hall, each of those statesmen made a speech in favor of Clay and Webster-and the mass of the party actually cheered them! The truth is, the old mocratic party is dead, and the old whig party is also on its last legs. Both have been killed by Wm. H. Seward, Martin Van Buren, old Garrison, and venerable Abby Kelly-petticoats and all. Oh! Oh! Let us have a new party. Try this ticket:-

DANDIL WEBSTER, VICE PRESIDENT.

READE VOTES-SUNNER'S ELECTION DOUBTFUL. -It appears that there is a doubt whether the election of Mr. Sumner, to the United States Senate, is strictly legal, according to the laws of Massachusetts, and, indeed, the custom of all the States. which require an absolute majority of all the votes in elections by the Legislature. It is true that the custom, of late years, in the Massachusetts Legislature, has been to reject blank votes in the count, as it has been in Rhode Island. We showed in an elaborate article on the subject, in the Herabi, some two or three months since, that this question of counting or rejecting blank votes has been de. cided differently in various States, and at different times in Congress; nor is it probable that it will ever be settled until it is brought before the United States Senate, as there is some probability that it will be at the next session. Mr. Yulee, of Florida, it will be recollected, intends to contest the seat of Mr. Mallory, on the ground that he, Yulee, was duly elected Senator if the blank votes n one or more of the ballotings were rejected. If the Senate decide against him, and in favor of Mallory, then they may, on the same principle, declare the seats of Mr. James, of Rhode Island, and Mr. Summer, of Massachusetts, are vacant, as neither of them was elected, if the blank votes had been

The following is the vote for Senator in Massachusetts, on the 24th inst., when Mr. Sumner was

declared elec	sted,	vis	£	os	U	h	œ.	t	W(21	ıt;	y-	ej	×	tl	ı	ballo	to-
Charles Sun																		19
R. C. Wintl	trop.			116					SQ.	11		٠,	×	*		4	166	
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S. C. Philli	ps			91				8	4		8	6.4					4	
Caleb Cushi	102				ü							ü	ġ				3	
Isaac Davis																		
N. F. Banks																		
H. H. Childs	17.										64				ĸ.		1	
E. F. Hallet	t				u		i,	u	U			2.					1	
John Mills.																		
Blanks (not																		

-Whole number of persons voting, 3:6, of whem 194 constitute a majority; consequently, if the blanks had been counted, Mr. Sumner was not chosen; but the ennvasors decided that the whole number of votes was 384, and 193 necessary, and that Charles Sumner having that number, was elected Senator-in which decision the members present acquiesced. It will appear clear that Mr. Sumner was not chosen, if we consider that, had a division by ayes and noes been called for, it would have stood, (supposing the members to have voted as on the joint ballot,) 193 to 193; and thus no election could have taken place on such a vote.

THE WELLTH AND ARISTOCHACY OF THE CITY .-We publish in our columns, from a pamphlet recently issued, a list of corporations, persons, and amilies, who are estimated to be worth, by the tax book, one hundred thousand dollars and upwards. The inquisitive will wonder what has become of some of those families of high pretensions to wealth, who are seen during the summer at Saratoga, Newport, and other fashionable watering places. Can any one tell how it is that they are not taxed for the enormous wealth which, by their display, they boast of preserving ! Or is it true, that such espi rants for the highest places in the fashionable world, go upon tick when they endeavor to show themselves off to advantage as the leaders of fashionable life ! By the list that we publish, it is easy to trace the chief portion of the wealth, and all the aristocracy; to a few old Knickerbocker families, and to discover that those who pretend to high distinction in literature, fashion, and the Italian Opera, are but the tolerably fortunate descendants of industrious coopers, auctioneers, highly respectable tailors, and the like-who would be well enough, and fashionable enough, if they could only add a little intelligence to the exterior forms of politeness and decency by which they strive to distinguish themselves. However, they are not of much account; and though they may strive to make themselves known at parties, at watering places during the summer months, and at the Opera, and even in books issued with the avowed purpose of rejuvenating their faces, as well as their fortunes, they eannot pass for more than they are worth. Even the very grandmothers who wish to compete with the English aristocracy, by appearing on copperplate in a "Book of Beauty," cannot hope to make their means or their minds greater than they are, or above the estimate which the really dignified and intelligent society of the metropolishas awarded to these fashionable parvenus. Figures tell a plain story-and the " Book of Beauty," elegantly psinted, and published in Putnam's best style, will oil an embellished one. There are two ways of

The tincinnuit papers state that several cases of cholers have recently occurred in thus city, of persons and of firm streamtents from traces.

MILITARY DISCIPLINE AND RELIGIOUS RIGHTS .-We have received from one of the private soldiers stationed at Fort Columbus, in New York Harbor, a communication calling the attention of the proper authorities to the military discipline of that station, and making some inquiries respecting the religious rights of soldiers, as secured by acts of Congress and the regulations of the army. The following is the communication, which we publish verbation of literatim :-

titeratim:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BERALD.

FORT. COLUMBUS. N. Y. HARROUR }
April 29, 1851.

Sir I am Desirous of Calling the Atention of the proper Authorities through the midium of your Colums to the fact that myself and Twenty other Soldiers Belonging to the 4th. Regt. of Artillery Stationed at this post. Were on Sunday morning last Confind in the Guard house for 2thours for not Attending the Protestant Episcopal Church at this Post.

Conceiving it to be A Great Injustice to Compel men who are Like myself Itoman Catholies to Attend aprotestant Church.

It has Ben Done By Order of Lieut. Winder, he helper.

it has Ben Bone By Order of Lieut. Winder he being fiber of the Bay and Aproved of By Col. Gardner who Released some few and has the Others wating for trial who marched to church in millitary order and stock at the Boor on Being Asked why the Bid not go in gave the following Raison that the Bid not Belong to the church and would not go in, being Asked what religon the were following Raison that the Bid not Belong to the church and would not go in, being Asked what religon the were for made answer the were Roman Catholicks upon which he Insistid on thim going in Some went in to church in order to get ridd of Funishment and Others Would not go in upon which the are wating for trial and charged with Disobedience of orders in not going to church.

Now this has Been Bone once Before By Lieut. Brown and got about eight hours of a cold wintirs Day Standing on a plank over the water.

I. Boubt whether the Government is a ware of these Transactions or not this Buisness Caried on is Enough to cause matiny and Desertions very Suden now there is nothing to hurt mans feelings so much as Compelling him tog 10 a church where he Does not Belong, this is a free cuntry yeas a free Cuntry where a Sedifer is Compeled to go to a church where he Does not Belong or punished in this manner we cannot stand this if the millitary Laws do not mak an Amendment in this we mut see what the civil Law can do if the want to have men attend to their religous Duties let them send the men to their own churches flut this the will not do the will scarce give a man lew hours pass on Sanday in order to keep them for this church upon which some nen it has Ben Done By Order of Lieut. Winder he being

the will scarce give a man-few hours pass on Sunday in order to keep them for this church upon which some mer rather than Be punished will go and others will die Bee the trample on their Cross and take up Another I Doubt very much whether the instigators of this are

I Doubt very much whether the form of Religious Curneters or not.
However I have ventured to Hope that you will give Publicity to the fact as it is the only means I have of obtaining justice.

I am Mr Editor
Respectfully Yours
a Soblier.

S. I have with held my name as I Should be ty of a high military offence in making ti

We have investigated this subject, and we find that officers of the army have no power, under the laws, to command soldiers to attend any form of worship-that religious attendance is entirely discretionary with soldiers, as it is with citizens; and such command, if it was given in the case referred to, was unjust and arbitrary, and the soldiers who refused to obey it were perfectly justified in the course which they took. We can hardly believe, however, that any officer of the army could be guilty of such an act of petty tyranny, and we shall be pleased to have it in our power to make a formal denial of it. By enlisting in the army of the United States, a man sells his services-and his services only-for a consideration. He retains all other rights, and does not barter away his opinions on religion or any other subject. The physical man he sells-but not the mental.

CRIME AND ITS CAUSES IN NEW YORK .- The newspapers are discussing the subject of crime in New York, which, as every one knows, has been increasing at a fearful rate for some years past, but none of them agree as to the cause of this increase. Some attribute it to the number of rumshops in the city-to low theatres, and to the evil influence which the city prison exercises on the morals of the people. There may be some truth in all these allegations, but in our opinion the main cause of the increasing crime of all kinds in New York, is the thorough demoralization of the two political parties.

For many years past both parties, in order to effect their purposes, have been in the habit of hiring gangs of rowdies and rufflans to control the primary meetings, and through them the nomination of candidates. We do not know that one party is to blame more than the other both are equally guilty. There is as much of this work done in the Broadway House as in Tammany Hall. Liberal contributions are made by the wire-pullers of each party for the support of these rowdies and bullies, who, in return for their pay, do as they are ordered. Strange as it may appear, men who assume a high moral and social standing are guilty of these practices. Men who belong to the church, and are considered respectable, will not hesitate to expend money for the payment of the services of these bullies. They would scorn to do such work themselves, but they do not he sitate to employ others to do it for them.

rowdyism, and a large proportion of the crime, reach us if sent through the same channels. The H's Prom the Camel Hotel, Second street, above Race, at 3 of New York, can be justly attributed to this cause. of New York, can be justly attributed to this cause. In fact, rowdyism has become a profession in this city, and there is a regular market always for it at elections-primary, state, and national. To such an extent has this system of rowdyism been carried on in New York, that both political parties for the last year or two have actually been controlled by bullies. This was more than the politicians bargained for when they first commenced the system, but it is a result which might have been foreseen. The consequence is that respectable people take no part in politics, and very many will not even make their appearance at the polls on the day of election, through fear of being assaulted or insulted by the rowdies and bullies. Is it not time to mend ?

MOVEMENTS OF THE OCEAN STRAMERS.-Three steamshi s will leave this port this week, and eight will probably arrive. Those to leave are the following:-

Asia for Liverpool to morrow
Pacific for Liverpool Saturday. Those to arrive are the annexed-North America from Chagres.
Crevent City
Georgia
Brother Jonathan
Foundam

The three that are to take their departure, will carry off about four hundred passengers. Those to arrive will bring about one thousand. The steamer

from Chagres will probably have two millions of dollars in gold dust on freight. The Hermann, Europa, and Aretic, will bring

ten days later European news. Our News.-This is a Celtic expression, and, therefore, appropriate to the Tribune, the originator of the Slicvegammonism of the newspaper proces. That paper accused us, yesterday, of publishing some intelligence from Cen-tral America, that had previously appeared in the Terbuse. That concern had neither the housely or manife ness to quote the first line of the second paragraph of the compilation of intelligence published by us. namely: "As we have already published in the New York Hersid after the defeat of the troops of San Salvador and Honduras &c., &c.," which indicated at once that we only intended to give additional or confirmatory information of the movements in Central America. But we deny that the Tribune ever published the news given in the Horald. If we, like the Tribene, chose to gain a reputation for early news, by dishonestly according other papers of negligence, we could easily show up the weakness of that Fourierite concern in this depart weakness of that Fourierite concern in this department of a newspaper establishment. We could draw the attention of the public to an account of an expedition across the isthmus of Tehusatepee, which was published in the Herstel, and after a circuit of six weeks, or thereabouts, in the country press, appeared in the Telbins in a condensed form. But we do not mean to fill up our paper wich accusations of this sort. We would have to onlying about the Cape of Good Hope news," published yesterday in the socialist organ. We will state, however, in justice to the Telbins that we were handsomely besten by that paper during the Irish rebellion, in the exclusive intelligence of the trrible battle of Silevegammen, including the stench of the dead also, in an alarming fugitive slave outbreak a short time since, at New Bedford and in a frightful siave insurrection in North Carolina. We acknowledge the corn in those choice bits of newspaper enterprise

U. S. District Attorney's Office. Mownay, May b.—Dengerous classiff.—A man named Behrreich Hern Karnofskie was charged with an assault with a dangerous weapon on a follow seamen, on board the Russian bark Zurich. The prisoner, it is said, com-pittely ripped open the abdomen of the unfortunate man-

Three Days Later from Cuba. The schooner M. Rogers, Capt. Farran, arrived

yesterday from Matanzas, with dates to the 25th ult., three days later than previous accounts from any part of Cuba. The excitement there was very great, from an anticipated descent of Gen. Lopez and his invading

army. The Governor had determined to give the a warm reception should they make that place their point of debarkation. He had enrolled all the male inhabitants, and maintained two thousan I men under arms night and day. All was said to be quiet at Villa Clara.

It is stated that the two Spanish ships of war, Cortes and Valdes, were stationed at Clenfuegos, on the look out for the anticipated invaders. We alluded briefly, on the arrival of the Isabel's

news, to the correspondence between the Captain General and a colonel in the service. We now give the correspondence in full.

[Translated from the Aurora de Matanzas, April 23.] His Excellency the Governor General has made public, in the Gaceta de la Hobana, the letter written from Yucaro, by the colonel of cavalry, D. Javier Quintairos, and the answer of his Excellency. The following is the correspondence:

"Excitence:
It is the general voice that a new invasion of pirates threatens our country, and I consider it as a sacred duty to offer you my services as a soldier, anxious to pay with my life what I owe to my country and my queen. I do not ask anything but a place where it will be possible for me to plainly demonstrate my resolution in defending my flag, which is also that of Castle. Since the first invasion I have received the promises of all the Spaniards who live in this country, and who served during the past war with the army, to repulse the enemies of Spain. With the permission of the authorities we have collected about one hundred and fifty pixes and muskets; the number of the enrolled is yet greater, and they are waiting and hoping for the appeal of your Excellency.

April 17th.

Government of the Always Fathered, Learn of Carate-"Excutancer: It is the gener

April 17th.

Government of the Always Painhell Island of ConstI have received with the greatest satisfaction, your letter, which is a new froof of the loyalty of your feelings
and of those which animate the persons who have offer
ed their services in taking arms for the defence of the
country. The dispositions which, for a long time. I have
taken secure the immediate extermination by our
brave army, of all the piratical gangs which will touch
the soil of the always faithful domain of Her Majesty
and though I secent your patriotical offering. I do no brave army, of all the piratical gangs which will touch the soil of the always faithful domain of Her Majesty; and though I accept your patriotical offering. I do not want to take off these meritorious Spaniards from their agricultural and trading occupations; and I intend to use your services if they are necessary for the public cause. I thank you and them in the name of Her Ma-jesty, to wheat I shall carnestly recommend your letter. This correspondence will be published in the Gazela of the government.

10 SER DE LA CONCHA.

City Intelligence. Margare: Man-

City Intelligence.

Suppose Dearn—Compose's Evapose.—Mangaret Mannin, a young woman IT years of age, lately arrived in this country, and in the service of Mr. Couklin Smith, 250 Fulton street, fell down on Priday hast, and expired almost instantaneously. The coroner held an inquest yesterday, (Monday) when it was ascertained that her death was caused by disease of the heart.

Rowrse March —A beat race came off, yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from Castle Garden, around Eliis's Island and back, between Charles Thomas of Battery place, and Charles Price, of Dry Duck, for \$100 aside, the former winning the race. They are matched to row the same boats again, on Monday, the 12th inst., for \$100 aside—play or pay.

Movements of Distinguished Individuals.

Gen. Cadwalla ler. Philadelphin; Gov. Pennington, New
Jersey; Robert McCall. Philadelphin; G. W. Davis, Lockport; W. Chancelor, Philadelphin; Rev. J. C. Esstano,
Indiana; M. Hazlehurst, Philadelphin; John Campbell,
Nashville; Dr. John Clark, Louisville; Major Poror, U.
S. A.; Hon. S. Williston, Massachusetts, were among the
arrivals yesterday at the Irving House.

J. Craig, Philadelphin; J. Kingston, do.; D. Barclay,
Conn.; J. Phelps, Oswego; S. Browne, Cincinnati; J.
Madge, Philadelphia, arrived yesterday at the America.

B. Poor, Beston; E. Holloway, Kentucky; Capt. Clany,
U. S. A.; W. McClair, Washington; P. H. Wilson, St.
Louis; C. Kelly, Delaware; Rev. J. Lorin, Philadelphia,
arrived yesterday at the Astor House.

T. C. Road, Virginia; Col. John G. Christie, Sacketts
Harbor; H. W. Barnes, New York; J. Robertson, Boston;
T. C. Rosater, do., were among the arrivals at the Union
Place Hotel.

Hon, W. B. Hatch, Vt.; W. Richardson, Va.; Gen. M. Movements of Distinguished Individuals.

Place Hotel.

Hon. W. B. Hatch, Vt.; W. Richardson, Va.; Gen. M.

Ktoddard, R. I.; Rev. D. Parker, N. H.; A. Tracey, Buffalo;
O. P. Sheldon, Ind.; J. Hughas, W. Wilcox, Phila.; L. S.
Sickles, Hudson, were among the arrivals, yesterday, at
the Clinton Hotel.

SCPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 330, 332, 333, 336, 341, 300, 337, 0, 316, 188, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, Common Pleas.—Nos. 255, 345, 337, 441, 442, 443, 433, 472, 474, 492, 502, 514, 515, 519, 521.

SCPREMER COURT.—Nos. 524, 6, 11, 15, 20, 21, 31, 58, 39, 40, 41, 43 to 49, 52, 53, 54, 57, 58, 59, 61, 62, 64, 65, 67, 68, 62, 70, 71, 72, 73, 76, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82.

THE HERALD FOR EUROPE.

MAILS FOR EUROPE AND ASIA, BY THE AMERICAN STEAMSHIP HUMBOLDT.

The new American mail steamship Humboldt, Capt. Lines, will leave this port at noon to-day, for Southsmpten and Havre. The New York Heralo, printed in Prench and English, will be published at half-past nine o'clock this morning. Messrs. Edwards, Sandford & Co., No. 2 Columbia Buildings, Liverpool, and No. 17 and 18 Cornhill, London, and Mr. B. H. Revoil, No. 12 Place de la Bourse. Paris, will have copies of the Herano for sale We are perfectly satisfied that one-half of the on the arrival of each steamer. Advertisements will From mails will close at half-past ten o'el

> Notice.-The usual price of admission, one stilling, will be charged this morning, May 6th, at Castle arden; the proceeds of which will be placed in the hands of g Mayor of the city, by the proprietors, to be disposed of s him for charitable purposes. FRENCH & HEISEH.

Lectures on Phrenology.—We invite the attention of our readers to the course of lectures on Phrenology, that will be delivered during the present week in Clinical Hall, commencing to night, by Mr. L. N. Powier. The lectures will be very instructive and interesting, and will be the means of giving all who listen to them an insight into the science of Phrenology. Seats free this evening.

M. Levett, Deutlet, No. 628 Broadway .- In alling attention to this profession, our object is to dir reaspers, so as to escape those who not only injure the p ssion, but often inflict permanent injury upon their ents. This reatleman, whose name we have selected, sta Hents. This cratherman, whose manic we have selected, stands thigh in his profession in this city, well obserted, and the roughly practiced in every branch of the science, enjoying over twenty-dive years of personal experience, devoted to the improvements of his profession. We know of no individual who can take proceedings of the tweet in skill and scientific sequirements. (From Andrews & Co.'s Stranger's Guide, 1866)

The approaching visit of the Clergy .- Knox, the Folton struct hatter, or more properly speaking, the hatter of New York, has made arrangements to supply all elegration when viciting this city, with hats made in his inimitable style, at reduced prices. His "Clergyman's hat is grave, scale, and dismined, as becomes its diminion half is grave, scale, and dismined, as becomes its diminion walls and is manufactured of the best of materials, by adde and experienced workness, expressly for the purpose around by its name. Clergymen, eithers, and strangers, cannot do bester than to visit Knoz's establishment, 128 Fulton strest.

To Lady Equestrians.-Genin would res. pectfully appries the ladies of New York, and visiter other cities, that he now has ready a light and de-trimmed Straw Reling Bat, well suited for equestrial circa in warm weather. Genin feels condens that he will pronounce this novelty an approps and char-tasted invention. GENIN, 214 Breadway, opposi-

Watches of every description, from the most expensive Gold to the cheapost Salver, can be obtained of John V. Savage, 32 Falton street, at prices which place them within the reach of all, J. Y. S. is also sole manufacturer of the Richelieu Ever Pointed Gold Pens. Try one, if

Summer and Winter Cooking Stoves .-The and decidron bakers, for burning wood or coalt sum-mer furnaces; summer ranges, a new article, for burning barde al; improved summer and winter cooking storce—a large stock, at the lowest manufacturer's prices, wholesale may reall, at the New York Stove Factory, 333 Grand street, coppenie Escan Market. Stoves delivered free of changes, at stoves warranted as represented. NICHOLAS L. CORT.

The Art of Shirtmaking .- There is no article in the rectume of a gentleman, which has been so difficult to obtain as an elegantly fitting short. We can promise, however, that whoever issues his measure with GREES, No. 1 Actor Hones, will find no similar with the complaint when his order is executed. For every constitution of the same of the same of the factor of this fashionable and popular formining establishment of the fashionable and popular formining establishment. Model Artists sanctioned by Clergymen

Every day and evening, until further notice; the performers are men of character, principally efficient of New York, and chelic basic children; the name part performed in the trying-on room. Grand Tableaux; 10 P. M., Tailor McKimm, councing lip profits after the cale of his civiling. Extrance for poulse (free) 17 Carmina street. Entrance for boys gratic) 20 Blocker efrect.

Luddes! Let us advise you to call at 345 leading, and examine a new article of large dressing embs, made of pure leary. They are not liable to splits in the tests, entangling and breaking the hair, but, being of cory, they pass amountly and easily through the most luxuiant treases, and grow ever smoother by use. We think to will and use price as less that it will be an object to purchase.

TUTTLE'S Emporium, 343 Broadway. Stair Carpets, at Wonderfully Low Prices Is, cd., 2... 2... 48, fa., ser yard—at 16 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERFON & Tyres-Ply Stair Carpet, 28, 5s, ser yard. Brancels Sour Carpet, 28, per yard. Eight spacious saids rooms stocked with besutiful Carpets and Oil Cloths, at low

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Druggets, &c .-- A very imperior stack of rich and clorant Carputs, Oil Cluttes, don blades, Taide Covers, Draggets, Mattings, &c., selv with taste and indigence, can be found at the extensive of sease of Scare, E. A. Februso, & Co., No. 70 Canal at These who wish to purchase any of the above example articles, can do so to advantage as the above firm.

English Imperial Three-Ply Carpeting, for New York Sarket, at No. 9: Bowers, HIRAM ANDER-SON'S Colorated Chappest Carpet Metablishment in the United States. Three-Ply Carpets 68, 66, 78, 78, 79, per yard. Greatest bergains were discred.

Paris Mantillas.—The attention of Ladies is invited to the Parisian Mantilla Emporium, 351 Broadway, where an estirely new and most elegant variety of these fashionable articles is offered for their inspection, at extremely moderate prices. Misses Mantillas of every size and solor. Novelties received from Paris every week.

GEO. BULPIN, Proprietor.

A Beautiful Sight .- Miller's Splendid Shoe Establishment, in Canal street, crowded as it always is, with ladies and misses purchasing those handsome tinter Boots, Slippers, Ties, &c., for which his place has become so famous. Ladies, remember J. B. Miller's, 134 Canal street.

Bush's Celebrated Renovating Aromatic

Splendid Trio:-Bogle's Hyperion Finid 1s the most approved preparation for strengthening and beau-tifying the darif, the Amold is indispensable where case in the property of the strength of the complexion is unrivalled. Sold had he Rebeatons for the complexion is unrivalled. Sold sold the strength of the strength Washington street, Boston. Sold wholesale and special of 273 Broadway; Cary & Co., and Brigham & Day, Fearl street.

The Greatest Improvement in Hair Dye awarded to Dr. Ballard, which remains yet unsurpassed in London, Paris, or the United States. It is complete in one preparation, free from unpleasant odor, will make any de-sired color, from a light brown to a jet black, which will not fade, soil or wash of. Price 200-conta and \$1 per bottle. For sale by the principal Druggists. Office, No. 155 Fulton st. New York.

Gouraud's Liquid Hair Dye instantly converts red or gray hair to brown or black. Genraud's Italian Medicated Scap cures tan, pimples, freckles, eruptions, etc., Gouraud's Poudre Subtile eradicates hair from upper lipe, face, or any part of the body—warranted. Gouraud's Liquid Rouge, for pale lips and cheeks; Lily White, Hair Resterative, etc., are all found at Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S old established Laboratory, 67 Walker street, first store from Broadway; Callender, 88 South Third street, Philadelphia; 129 Washington street, Boston.

Phalon's Magie Hair Dye, to color the hair or whiskers the moment it is applied, without injury to the histor skin. It can be washed lummediately without distributed color, and has no had odor. It is applied, or sold, at Pinslon's Wig and Toupen manufactory, 137 Breadway. For sale in the city and country by druggiste geoscally.

Professor Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous. Professor Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for restoring, preserving, and beautifying half, cradicating search and dandruft, and curing liceases of the skin, glands, and muscles, stincs, carbonates, spenies, 8c. &c. It has been accertained by experiment that Barry's Tricopherons has preduced the against that the unital kingdom.

From the Editor of the New York Express, April 3, 1851:—Professor Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous is not only the cheapest but the most useful preparation for preserving the cheapest but the most useful preparation for preserving the cheapest but the most useful preparation for preserving the cheapest but the most useful preparation for preserving the cheapest but the most useful preparation for preserving the cheapest but the most useful preparation for preserving the cheapest but the most useful preparation for preserving the cheapest but the most useful preparation for preserving the cheapest but the most useful preparation for preserving the capture of the country. We think it independently used in all parts of the country. We think it independently to a near tolter, and hearthy recommend it to the public to an be procured from all the best drugglets, and in acceptage of half advers to titles at a reduced price at Prof. Barry's office, No. 187 Breadway.

Clay Horste, Sopt. 1848.—Mr. Barry—Sir. You have permission to use my name as baring experienced the grout stillity of country Tricomerous for the capture for the produced price at Tricomerous for the capture for the capture of the capture of

Cays Horse, Sopt. 1248.—Mr. Barry—Sir: You have perission to use my maine as having experienced the groutlity of your Tricopherous for dressing the hair. I have an aya found oils and pountaines to exceed on a harphness to mely, and for three or four years is was fast falling off an use changed in color, but since using your Tricopherous of my head always comfortable, and my large was atom of thick, to the amazement of my friends and acquaint uses. I have invariably found it gives the most quarentiafaction. Please to send three hortests by bearer, whall provide the property of the pro been afficied with a cutencous rruption of the sulp of a mos aggravated character for the last sixteen years, and durin that period I have had the advice of some of the most one that paried I have had the advice of some of the most en nent physicians, and have tried all the preparations for the have seen that says the propagation for the forest most of the least length. I was been seen that the propagation for the desired by a friend to try your Tricopherous. I did so, as lat resert, and, to my surprise and gratification, found mysif cored in about two months. Such was the violence the discrete that at times I was partially blind.

Respectfully yours.

G. V. M. RAPELYE.

Sold in large bottles, price 25 cents, at the principal offer 15 Broadway. New York, and by the principal directions an merchants throughout the United States and Canada.

Hutchings' Vegetable Dyspepsia Bitters .-The extraordinary curis that have been effected by this exti-cle have made it the most popular medicine of the day. Hun-dreds who have suffered for years, have been relieved, and saved from a premature grave, by using only a few bottles. Its success has been wonderful, and for dyspessia there is no medicine equal to it in the United States. Price per large bottle, 35 cents. Principal depost at 122 Fulton street, and sold by all the principal druggists.

Schleferdecker's Water-Cure Institute.

Willow Grove, Montgomery County, Pa., May 1, 1821.

The object of this Institution is to cure Discusses by THE EXCLUSIVE APPLICATION OF WATER, and all patients who may resort to it may be assured that everything will be done to promote their comfort, in connection with the means to restore them to health. At the same time, on their part, such order, regularity, and propriety of deportment are expected, as are essential to the counter of each and all, and eithout which the object of the Institution cannot be fully stained. The following rules and regulations, therefore, it is not a successful that the same permission of the ladies; the officer are only open for several permission of the ladies; the officer are only open for several many one wishing to be out after that time must make his arrangements with the servant, who will expect a suitable compensation for his ervices. Schleferdecker's Water-Cure Institute.

the servant, who will expect a suitable compensation for his services.

Third—The hour of dinner is Ugʻoʻcicok, of supper 6½, and of breakfast at the time preserviced, which varies with the eason of the year. The places at the table are assigned according to the time of the arrival of the patient.

Fourth—It is for the interest, no less than for the compensation of the patients, to provide themselves with all that comes in contact with their own persons, in their chambers ruch as three linen sheets, two pairs of large coarse blankets, one or more comfortables, towels, some old soft linen for bandinges, &c

Fifth—The terms of the establishment are seven, eight or a dellar are reach.

It lines for bandages, &c contortances, towers, some old ifth—The terms of the establishment are seven, eight or deliars per week, according to necommedations and server required. This sum includes medical advice and the of the necestary baths, attendance, beard, and lodging, some bringing their own servants, must be answerable for incorrect and orderly behaviour. Payment is expected actually at the expiration of every week, isth.—No smoking is allowed on any part of the prunices, eventh—Fee for first expiniazion, five deliars.

Seventh-No smoothing to allowed on any part of the premaser. Seventh-Pee for first examination, five dollars, in CHR. CHR. CHR. SCHIEFERDECKER, M.D., Director. CONDAD KOKRIPER, Manager.

202 Letters may be addressed, post paid, to the Director. The Institution is reached by the following Stages:—
From the White Swan Hotel, Race street, above Third, at 5 wellow, A. M., daily. aily. To'clock, P. M., daily. m the Buck Hotel, Second street, above Race, at P. M., daily.

MONEY MARKET.

Monday, May 5-6 P. M. There was considerable activity in the three leading railroad stocks, Eric. Harlem, and Reading; the first two advanced in prices, and the last one fell off a fraction. Eric Bonds, income and convertible, went up slightly to day, and now command the same price. Some of the Income Bonds have lately been changed into Convertible and it is the policy of the company to have such trans, fers made as much as possible, so as to remove the lien upon the revenue of the road. The Convertible Bonds are redeemable in twenty years, while the Income Bonds are redeemable in five years, out of the net earnings of e road, to the exclusion of all dividends on the stock By turning the Income Bonds into Convertible Bonds. the stockholders may get a very small dividend out of the annual income of the company. Harlem was firm; Reading Railroad declined about % per cent, with very large sales. The smaller class of stocks, such as Morris, Edgeworth, and Portsmouth, were firm at our quotations, but the transactions were only to a limited extent. The market was, on the whole, much better than we expected to find it, considering the severity of the storm. There is very little speculation in the street, and le There are no outsiders visible. At the second board, the market was heavy, and Eric Ballroad fell off 1/4 per cent. The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treas this port, to-day, amounted to \$71,304 19; payments,

\$126,449 11—balance, \$3,976,303 35. There has been an active inquiry to-day for sterling exchange, and drawers are firm at our quotations. We quote best bills at 10% a 10% per cent premium. On Paris rates have slightly given way. Slaty day bills we quote at 5f. 10 a 5f. 755; Amsterdam, 41) a 41 14; Beeen, 79 a 79%; Hamburgh, 36% a 37. The Humboldt, for Havre, will take out a large amount of specie. Engogements have already been made for more than half a illien of dollars. The Asia, for Liverpool on Wednesday, will take out another half million, and the Pacific, for Liverpool, on Saturday, will swell the aggregate ship ment for the week to nearly one and a half millions of dollars. Three steamships leave this port this week for European ports, a rare occurrence, even in this age of ocean steam navigation.

The Eagle Fire Insurance Company have declared a emi-annual dividend of six per cent.

Annexed are the receipts of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company in April of 1850 and 1851 :-

The receipts at the Philadelphia office of the Columbia Railroad, for the five months ending April 30, 1851, amounted to \$136,380 94, against \$115,670 12 for the corresponding period the previous year, showing an increase

of \$17.710 82 this year.

The receipts at the Bultimore Custom House from duties during the month of April, amounted to \$95,824 13, against \$81.916 26 for the corresponding month of last year. The total receipts into the depository at Baltimore during the month, was \$65,000 88, and the payments from the same \$76,240 53, leaving a balance on hand at the close of the month of \$82,356 66. The total value of merchandlee shipped from Baltimore for the month et April was \$740,403 72, of which \$485,007 98 went to foreign ports, \$250,708 50 to California, and \$15,687 15 to Oregon. This is an increase of \$74.871 40 over the corre-ponding month of last year. The exports of bread stuff-to foreign ports during the first four months of the present year have been large, amounting in the aggregate

15,563 bbis, of corn ment. The stock of the National Telegraph company, charterrol at the late session of the New Jersey Legislature. was all subjerited for at Trenton on Thursday. It to be constructed along the line of the New Jerry | debt, called \$8 and \$50 State Scrip, redormable for taxes

180,500 bbts, of flour, 00,900 bushels of corn, and

It has lately been decided by a full bench of the Su

preme Court in Montreal, that an endorser is not held on a protested promissory note, unless the protest sets forth that it was presented by the notary, for payment on the afternoon of the last day of grace.

The receipts of the Ogdensburgh Railroad Company

for the month of April, amounted to \$27,096 97, of which

\$19.643 51 was from freight. The shipments of cotton goods from Boston, up to Max 1st, this year, have been less than for the corresponding period last, as will be seen by the annexed statement :-

Expensation of Cotton Goods From Beston,
Jan. 1 to May 1, 1851. pkgs 8.106 \$465,405 29.
Same time, 1859. 10.482 556,588 57
Same time, 1849. 7,000 333,420 333,420 56,588 57
Same time, 1849. 15.601 721,966 66 The shipments from this port, from January 1 to April 23d, this year, amounted to 14,323 bales and cases, against 9.253 for the same time in 1850, and 6,581 in 1849. The value, this year, of each case or bale was about the

ame as last During the month of April, this year. 2.974 cases and bales of cotton goods were shipped from Poston of which 2.100 went to the East Indies. The receipts of the Northern N. H. Railroad Company for the month of March, 1851, amounted to \$24,670 62;

ame month last year, \$21,420 26—increase, \$3,250 36 The Banking Department of this State has issued a

circular, giving the annexed construction to the law in relation to the redemption of bank notes issued by ou State banks:-

State banks:

1st. The law takes effect and goes into operation on the 7th of May, 1851.

2d. The rate of redemption of bank bills by the agents of banks, banking associations, and individual bankers, will be one-quarter of one per cent, on and after the said 7th day of May, 1851.

2d. The agents already appointed by banks, banking associations, and individual bankers, may continue to act as such agents, until changed according to law.

On and after Wednerday the 7th instant, bills of banks jecated in this State will be redeemed in Wall street at

cated in this State will be redeemed in Wall street at one-half per cent discount. This is a reduction of one

ghth per cent.

The financial condition of Indiana, and the present alue of the various classes of her securities, are matters of considerable interest to capitalists, both in this country and in Europe. During the session of the Legislature in 1846 and 1847, an act was passed making provi sion for the adjustment of the Internal Improvement debt, the main features of which were that the State should give her creditor's certificates of stock bearing five per cont interest, redeemable at the pleasure of the State after twenty years, for one-half of the principalthe interest on this stock to be provided for by taxation For one-half the arrears of interest, to give certificates of stock bearing interest at the rate of two and one half pe cent per annum, after the 1st January, 1853, redeemable at the pleasure of the State, also provided for by taxation. The payment of the other balf, principal and interest, was made chargeable on the Wabash and Erie Canal, under certain stipulations and restrictions, as hereinafter mentioned—for the final payment whereof the State is in no wise responsible. Growing out of this funding arrangement, the State debt was divided into two parts-one called "Indiana State Stocks," and provided for by taxation, and for which the faith of the State is pledged; the other. "Indiana Canal Stocks," for the payment of which the Wabash and Eric Canal, together with the lands and other assets belonging thereto, are piedged-the State not being responsible therefor. Under this law, for each

original bond of \$1000, and its accrued interest, th holders received, in 1847 :--1 For one-half the principal, a certificate for \$500, bearing interest at 5 per cent, payable half yearly, commencing Joly 1, 1847, 4 per cent in each, 1 per cent funded to lat January, 1853, after which the whole is payable in each.

in cash.

2. For one-half the back interest, a certificate for \$150, bearing interest at the rate of 2½ per centrafter January 1, 1863. These stocks are payable by the State.

3. For the other half of principal, a certificate for \$500, bearing 5 per cent interest after January 1, 1847.

4. For the other half of arrears of interest, a certificate of \$150, bearing 5 per cent interest after January 1, 1850.

These stocks are payable out of the revenues of the anal.

There exists, then, the following debt and stocks pertaining to the State of Indiana, up to August 5, 1850 :-

1. The original bonds not surrendered nor new certifi-cates taken under the act of 1846-7, but yet outstanding and uncancelled, to amount of one million four hundred and dipthy five thousand dellars.

2. The Indiana Canal Loan of \$800,000, made by the bond holders, to aid in completing the canal, bearing 5 per cent interest.

3. The Indiana State 5 per cents, issued for one-half the principal.

principal.

4. The Indiana 2% per cents, issued for one-half the

4. The Indiana 2's per cents, issued by one-mar the arrears of interest.

5. The Indiana Canal 5 per cent "Preferred Canal Stocks," issued for one-half the principal to those of the bond holders who did advance their portion of the \$800.000 lean to complete the canal.

6. The Indiana 5 per cent "special Preferred Stock," issued for one-half the arrears of interest to subscribers, a force-of.

issued for one-nair the arrears of interest to superioers, as a foresaid.

7. The Indiana Canal 5 per cent Deferred Stock, issued for one-half the principal to those who did not subscribe to the said \$800,000 lean.

8. The Indiana 5 per cent Special Deferred Canal Stock, for one-half the arrears of interest to non-sub-cribers to

The canal stocks issued to subscribers to the loan, are called "Preferred Canal Stocks." and will be first paid. both principal and interest, out of the canal revenues, b canal stocks issued to non-subscribers, the latter comia-

in after the former are fully paid and satisfied. The amount of these stocks, on the fifth of August

\$815,000

Five per cent State stocks, paying 4 per cent until 1853. \$4.941.000 until 1853.
Two and a half percent State stocks, paying 23; percent after 1853...... 1.775.600

4.079,500 1.215.825 Special deferred canals, interest from 1-t Jan., 1853... \$61,000 The market value of these different stocks is as fol-

Indiana old bonds not surrendered, bearing interessince July, 1841, 5500 for each bond of \$1,000.

Indiana six per cent canal loan, half yearly interest payable at the office of the trustees in New York, 88 per

Indians 5 per cent State stocks, 84 per cent

Total that the State has to provide for When the old bonds yet outstanding are surgendered and the new securities taken under the act aforesaid there will be about \$850,000 added to the above, making total State debt \$7.666,600. The State owes another debt, for which five per cent

bonds were issued in 1834, to amount of \$1,290,000, to provide means to pay for the stock she had taken in the state Bank of Indiana. An average of ten per cent dividends has been made on this stock since the organics. tion of the bank. The bank has regularly paid the interest on the bonds. A large sinking fund has been ereated growing out of excess of dividends applicable to the redemption of these bonds. The bank stock will now command a premium of over thirty-three per cent It is confidently expected that the stock and sinking fund will yay this entire debt, and leave a clear net gain of near one million of dollars for the benefit of common school education, to which object the charter appropri ates it. This is the only investment from whence the State has derived any profit. Ample provision has been made by taxation to meet the interest on the State debt. After this year there will be a considerable sinking fund provided. The present rates of taxation are low, and theerfully paid by the people. The assessments are levied on valuations of taxables made five years ago. only amounting last year to \$149,000,000 in the State; and on 149,080 polls, each being chargeable with a tax of seventy-five cents, called a poll tax.

Gov. Wright, in his last message to the Legislature rays, the total valuation of taxables in the State, as returned by the U. S. Marshal in the cousus of 1800, reaches the sum of \$250,000,000. The last Legislature made provision by law for new valuations throughout the State. After the present fiscal year, which unter on the 1st October, we may reasonably expect the revenues to be doubled, or nearly so, not from ereased rates of taxation, but fuerensed valuation of taxables, which will go to \$250,000,000 instead of \$149,000,000 as at present. This will give an annual sinking fund of about \$300,000, after the payment of interest on the debt. The construction of the various railroads, eanaland plant roads within the State, and the high prices of the stoples within the last five years, have had the effect

of adding so greatly to the value of taxables. "In April, 1841, the State owing a domestic debt of about \$1,500,000, issued to her creditors evidences of